

NC Harm Reduction Coalition Monthly Updates

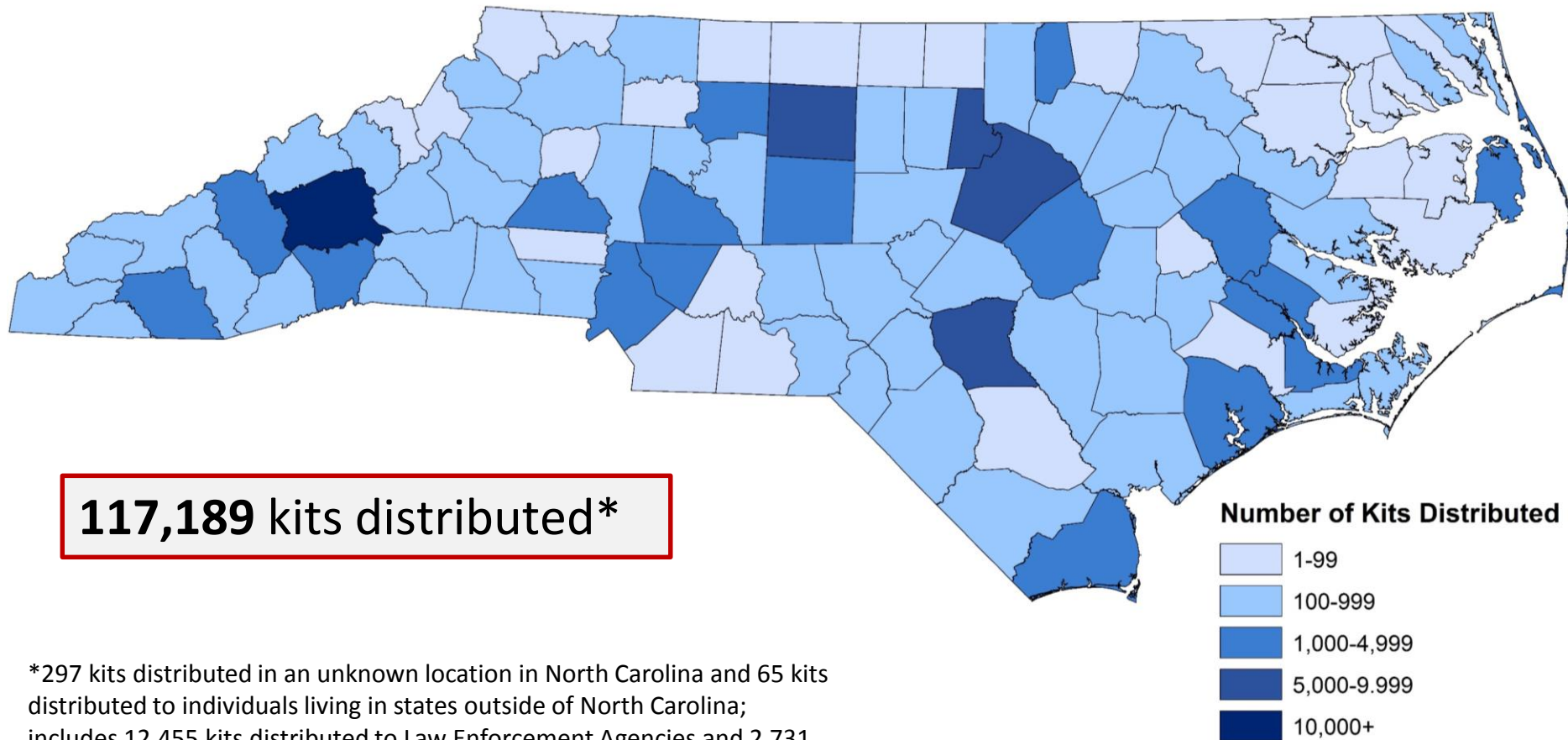
June 2019

Overview & Notes

- **These data reflect information collected by or reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition and are not representative of the entire state of North Carolina**
- **If you are aware of additional information please contact the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch at substanceusedata@dhhs.nc.gov**

Kits and Community Reversals

Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013- 6/30/2019



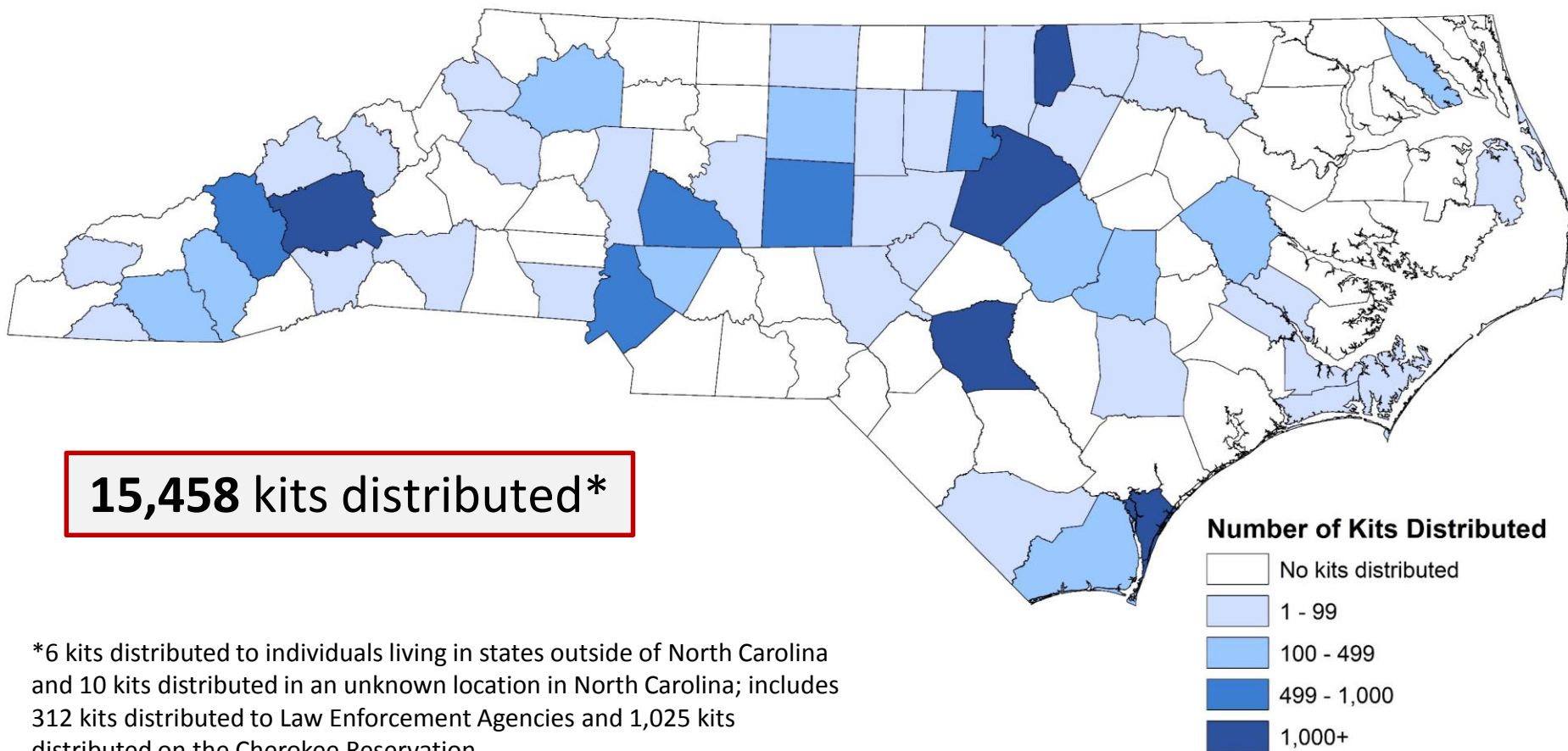
*297 kits distributed in an unknown location in North Carolina and 65 kits distributed to individuals living in states outside of North Carolina; includes 12,455 kits distributed to Law Enforcement Agencies and 2,731 kits distributed on the Cherokee Reservation

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Naloxone Kits Distributed by the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019 YTD



YTD: Year to Date

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)

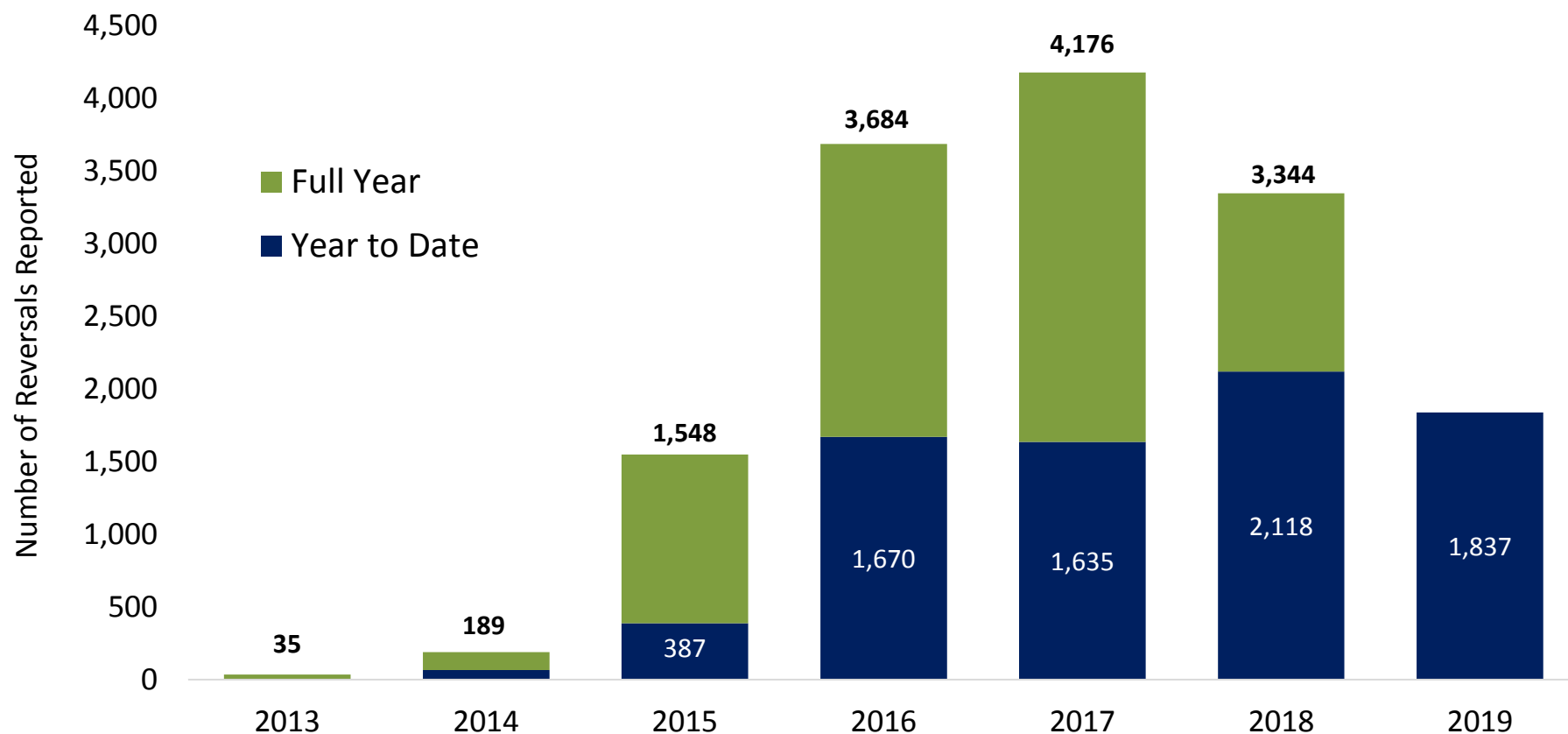
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-6/30/2019

14,813 community reversals reported

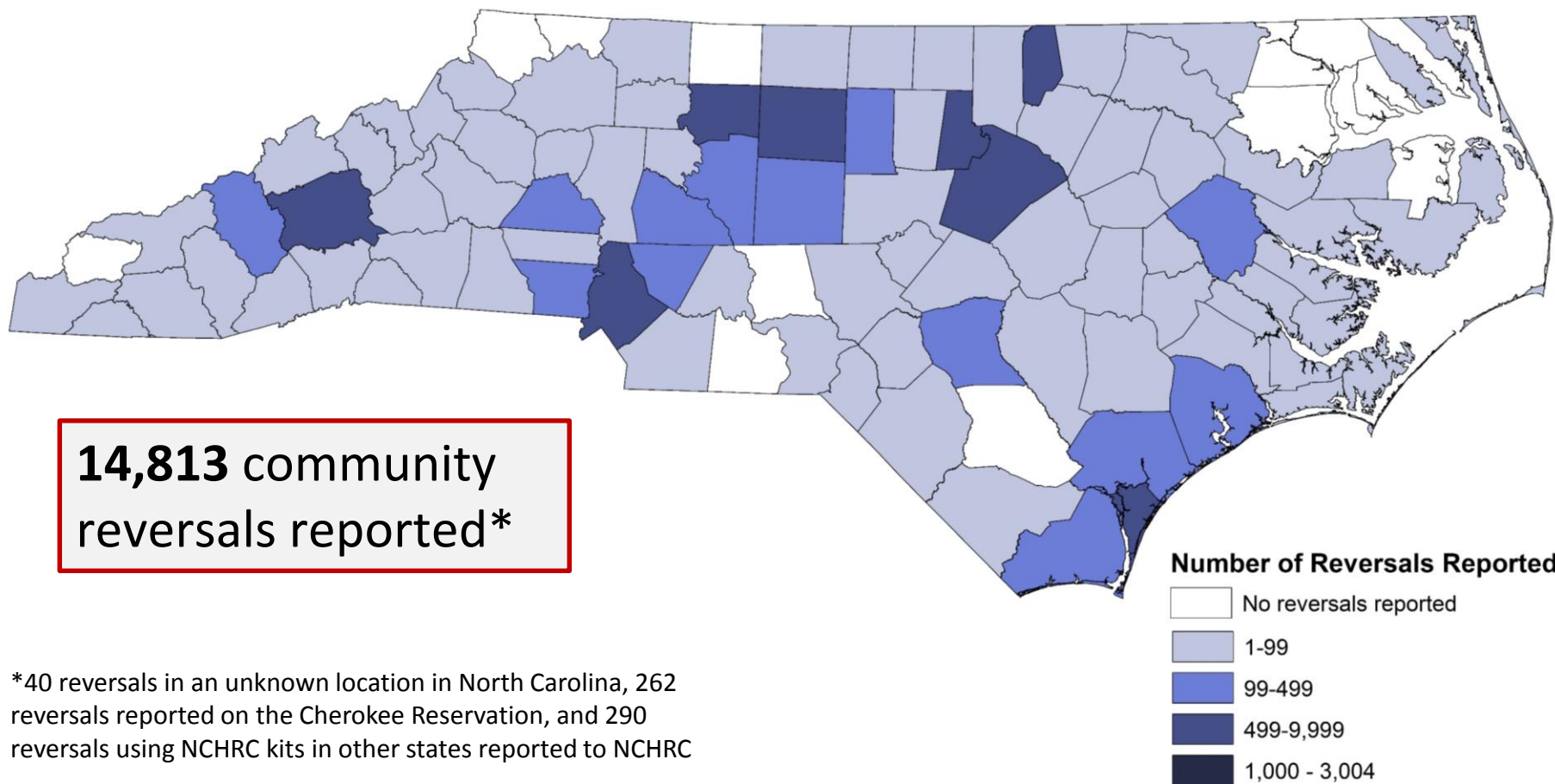


Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 8/1/2013-6/30/2019



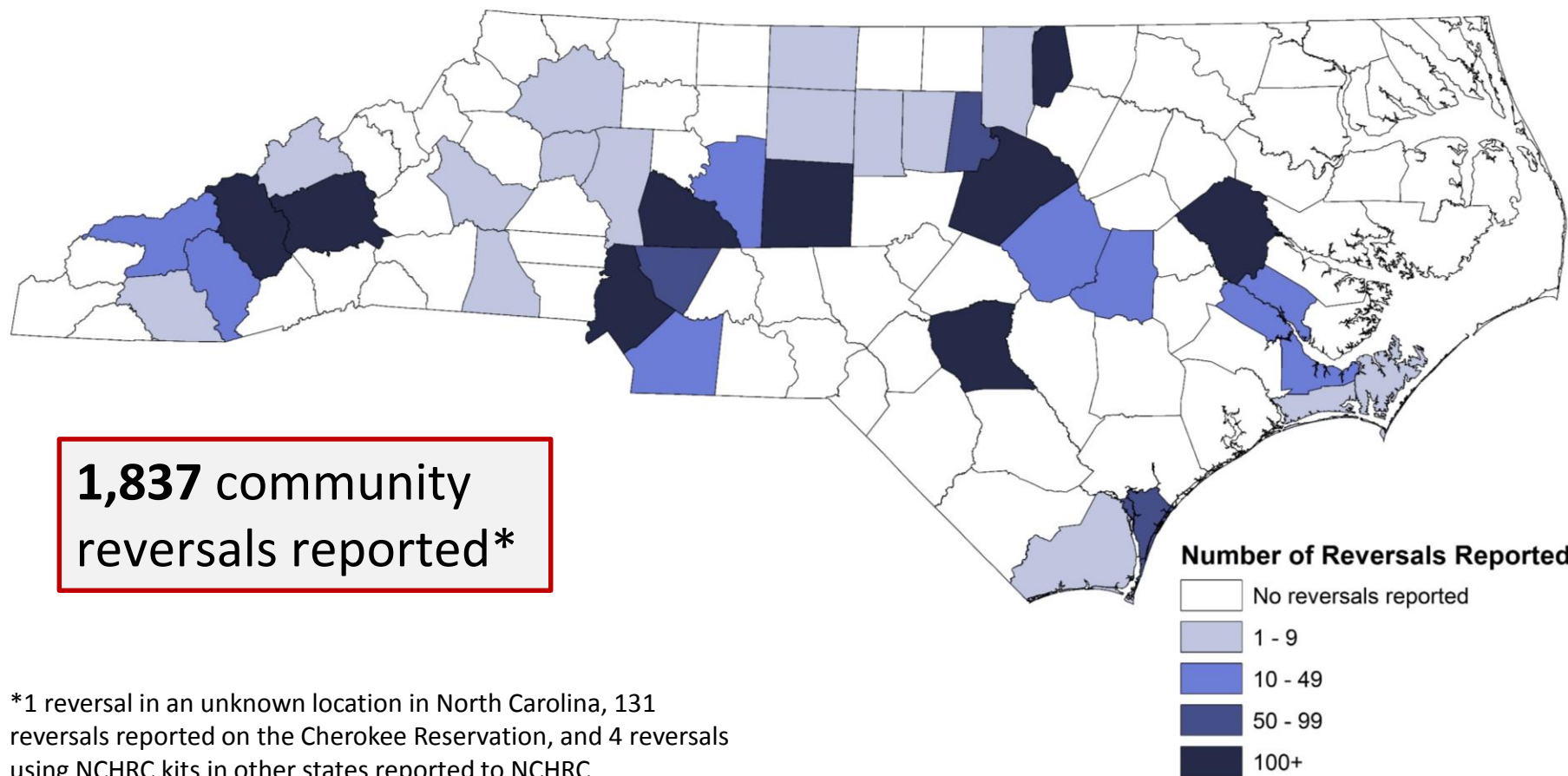
*40 reversals in an unknown location in North Carolina, 262 reversals reported on the Cherokee Reservation, and 290 reversals using NCHRC kits in other states reported to NCHRC

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, 2019 YTD



YTD: Year to Date

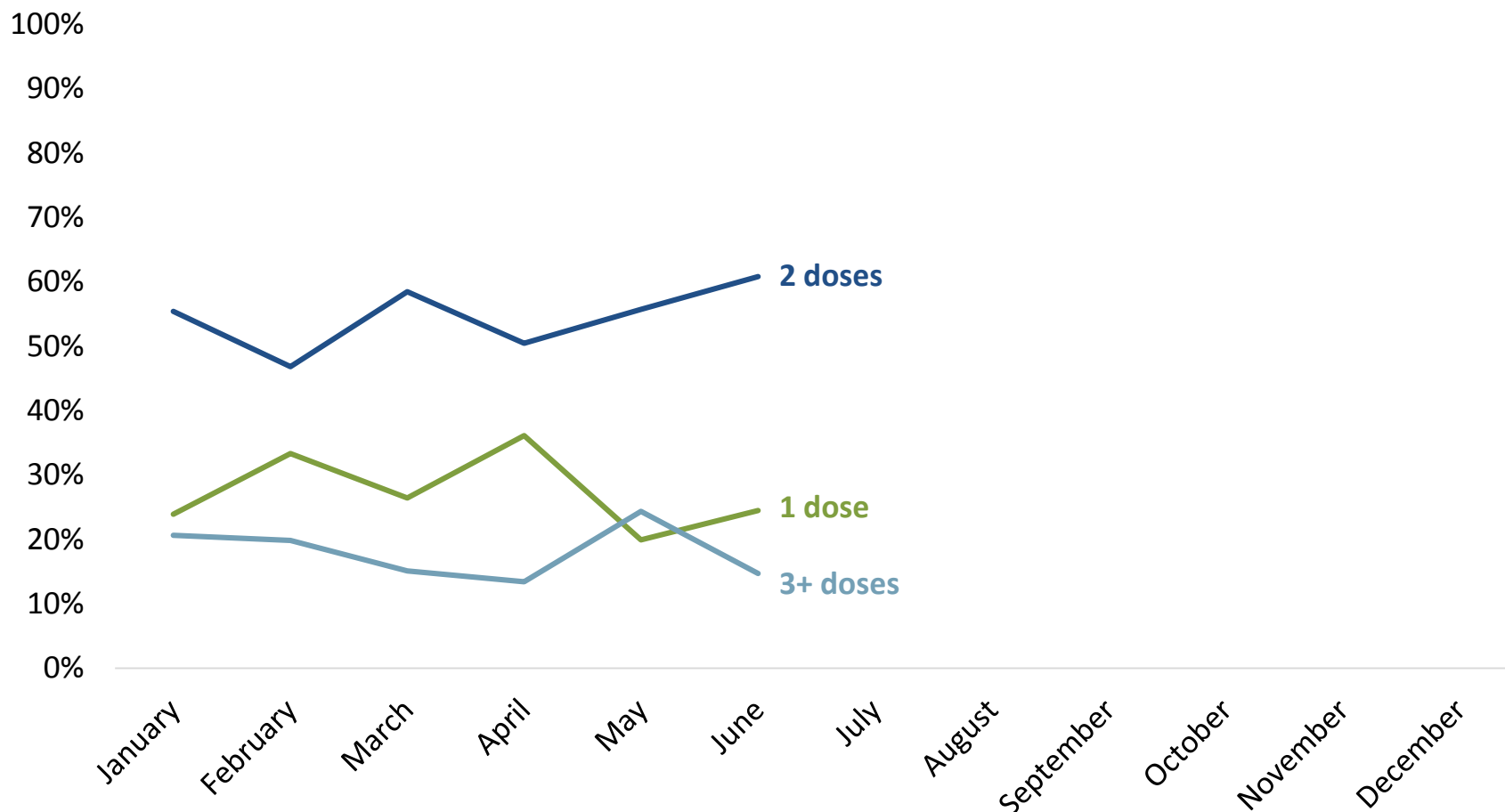
Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)

Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 2019 Year to Date



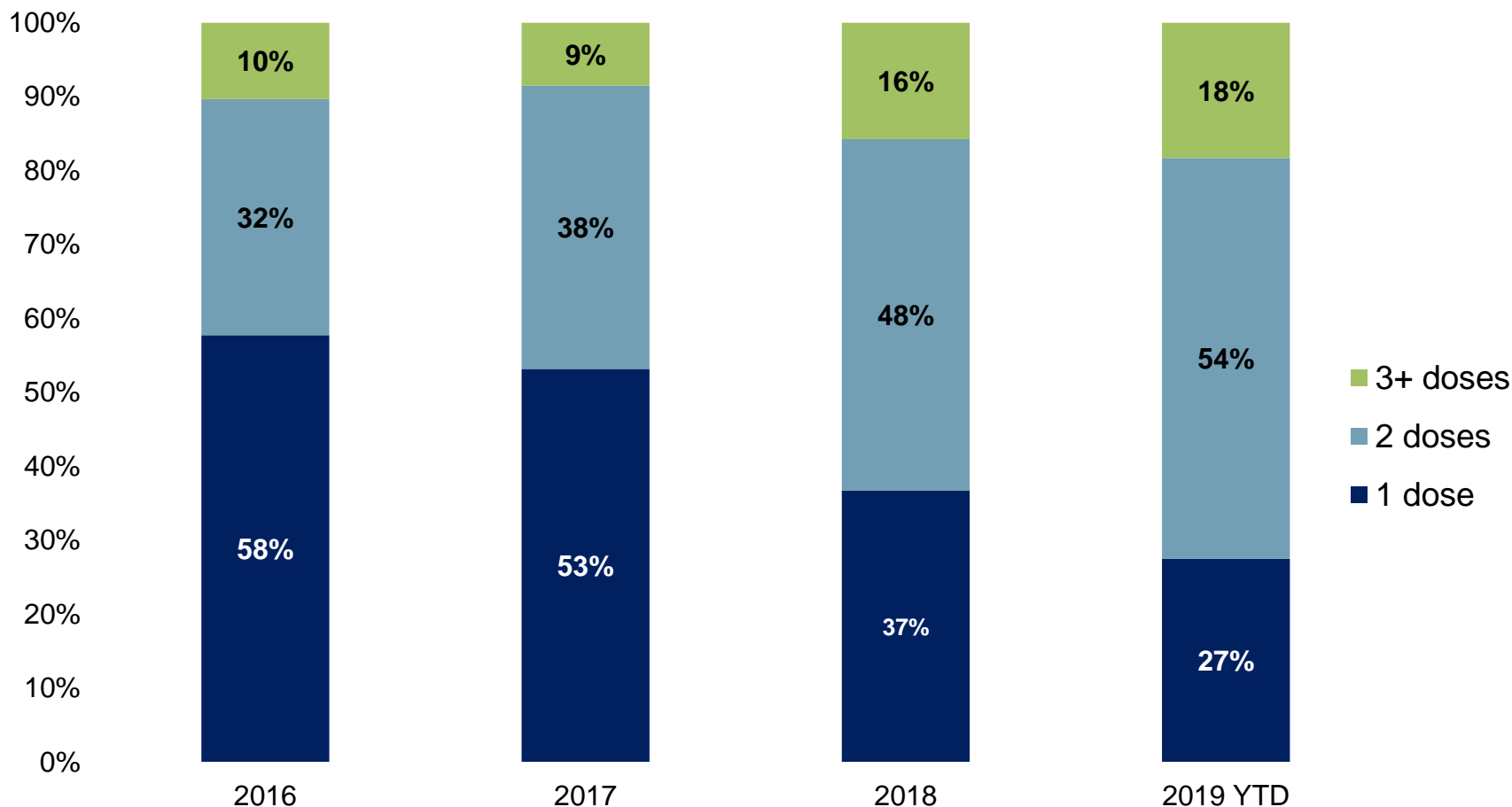
*Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each month's reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Percent of Opioid Overdose Reversals* with 1, 2, or 3+ doses of Naloxone Administered, 10/1/2016-6/30/2019



*Percentage based on reversals with known dosage amount. Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Use caution when interpreting this data as a large percentage of each months' reversals had unknown dosage amounts.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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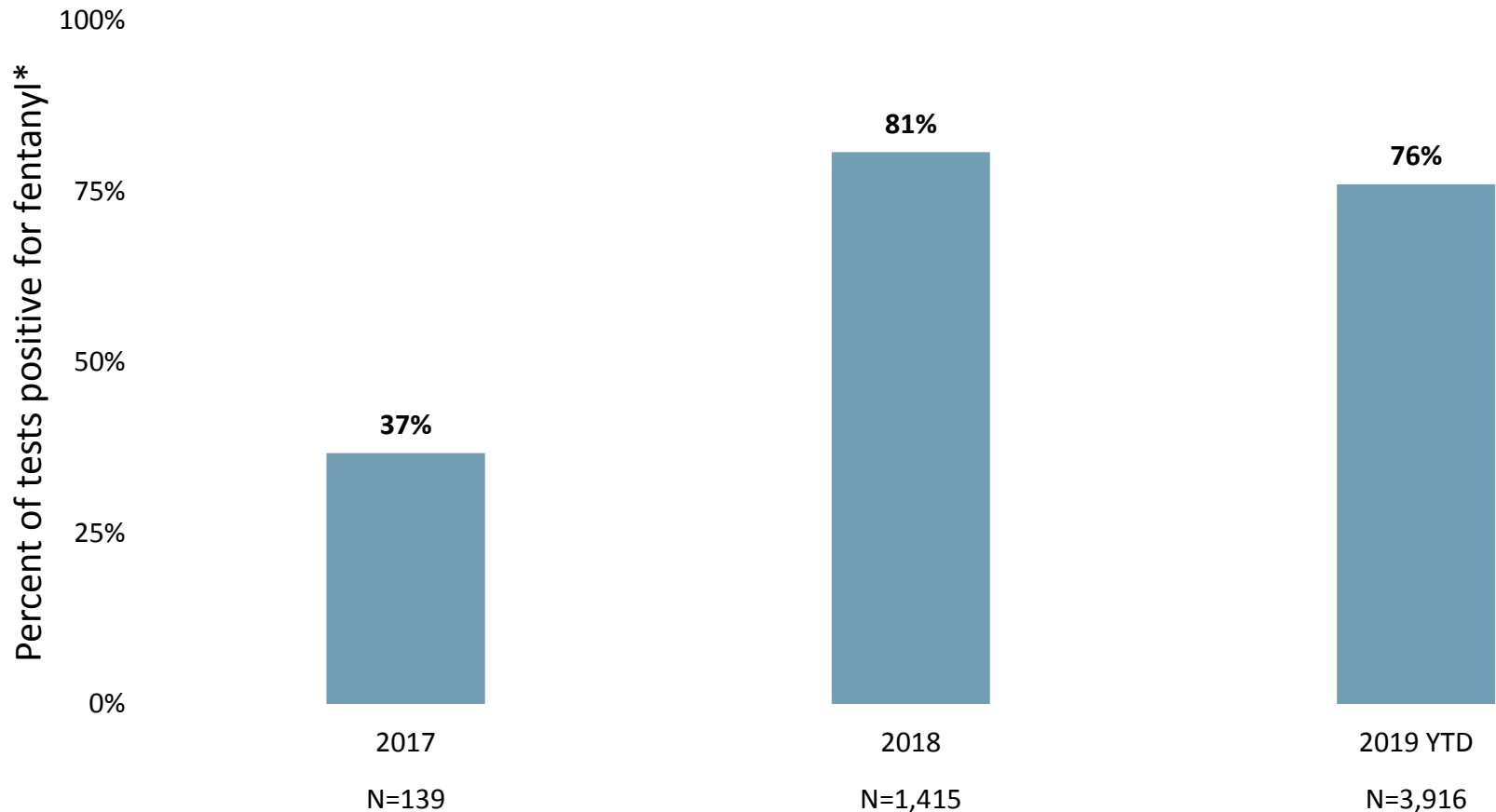
Fentanyl Testing

These slides reflect only the fentanyl test strip results that are ***reported*** to the North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition.

Participants are asked to report completed test results on a voluntary basis.

Fentanyl testing procedures and the likelihood of false positives vary by the type of drug being tested.

Statewide Fentanyl Positive Test Strips by Year, 9/1/2017-2019 YTD



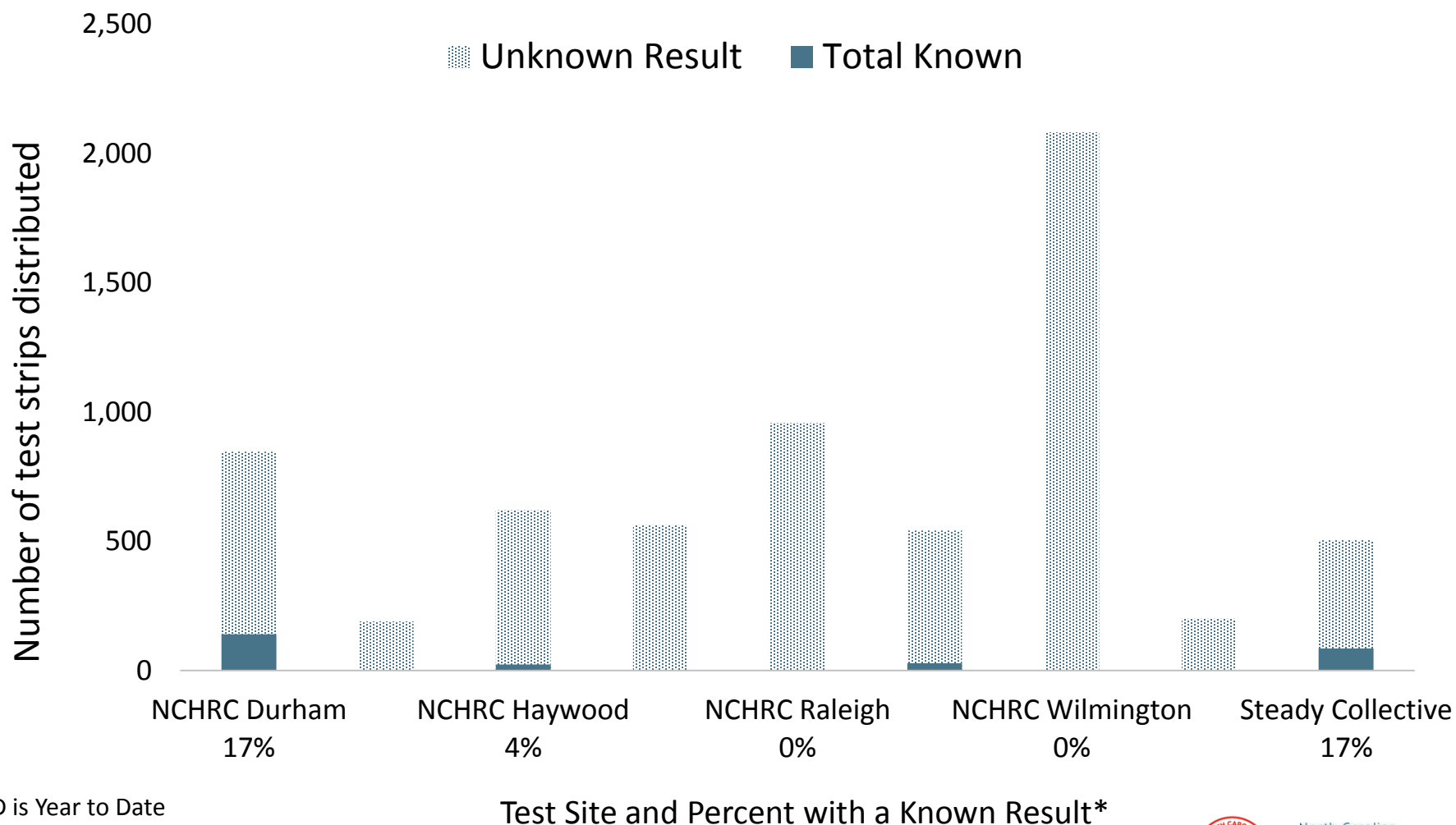
*Percent positive of those with a known result; total N does not reflect the total number of test strips distributed, but the total number of known test results.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Fentanyl Test Strips Distributed by Test Site, 2019 YTD

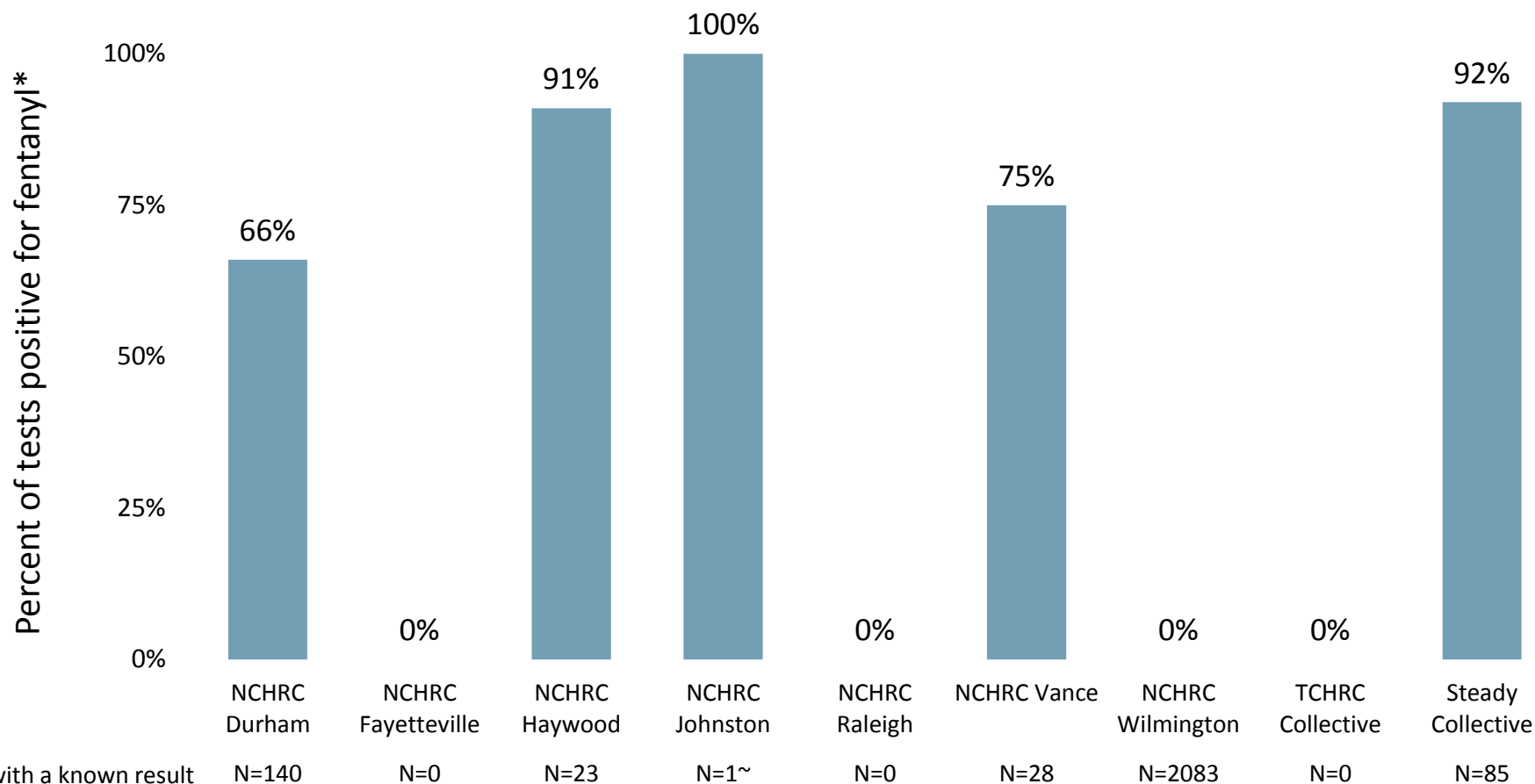


Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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Fentanyl Positive Test Strips by Test Site, 2019 YTD



*Percent positive of those with a known result; total N does not reflect the total number of test strips distributed at site, but the total number of known test results; YTD Year to Date

~Interpret low N's with caution

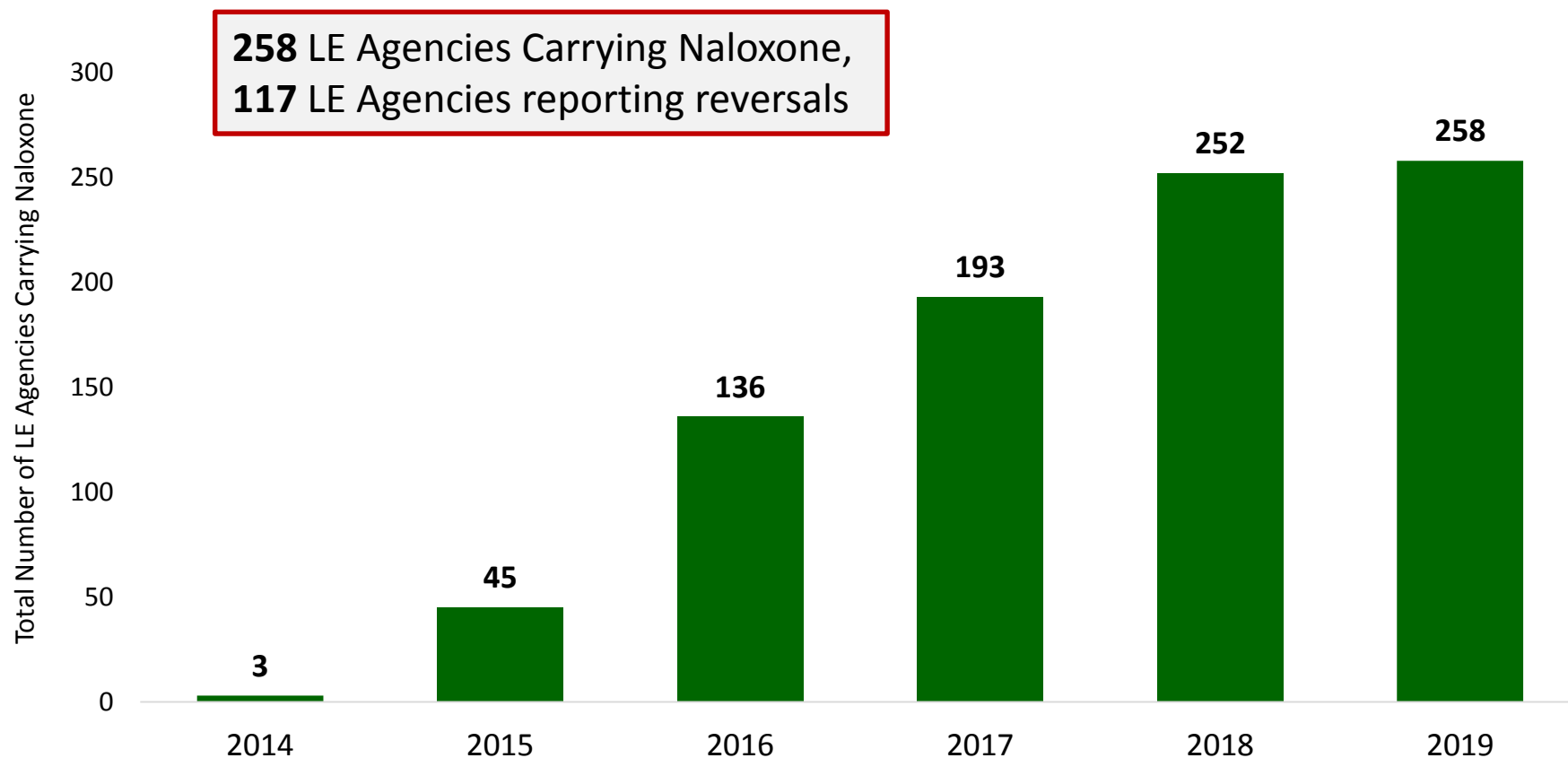
Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit



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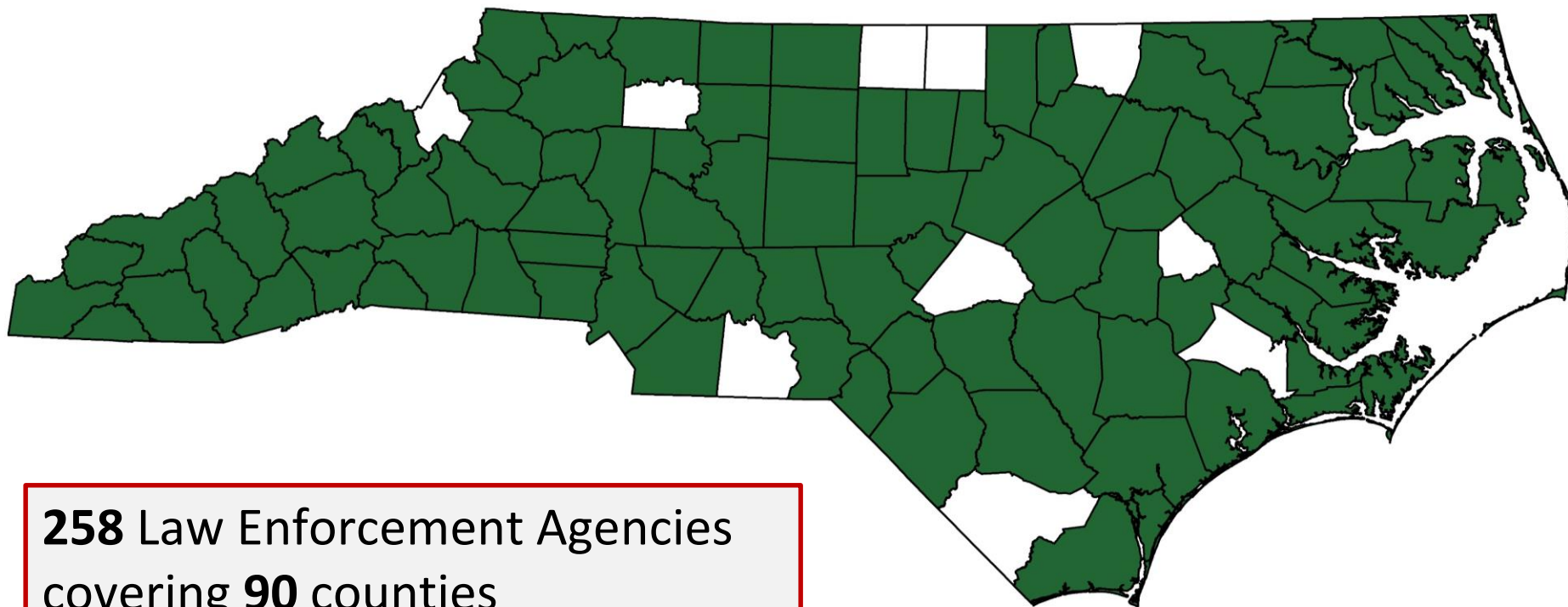
Law Enforcement

Total Number of NC Law Enforcement Agencies Carrying Naloxone, 1/1/2015-6/30/2019



Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Counties with Law Enforcement Carrying Naloxone* as of June 30, 2019



**258 Law Enforcement Agencies
covering 90 counties**

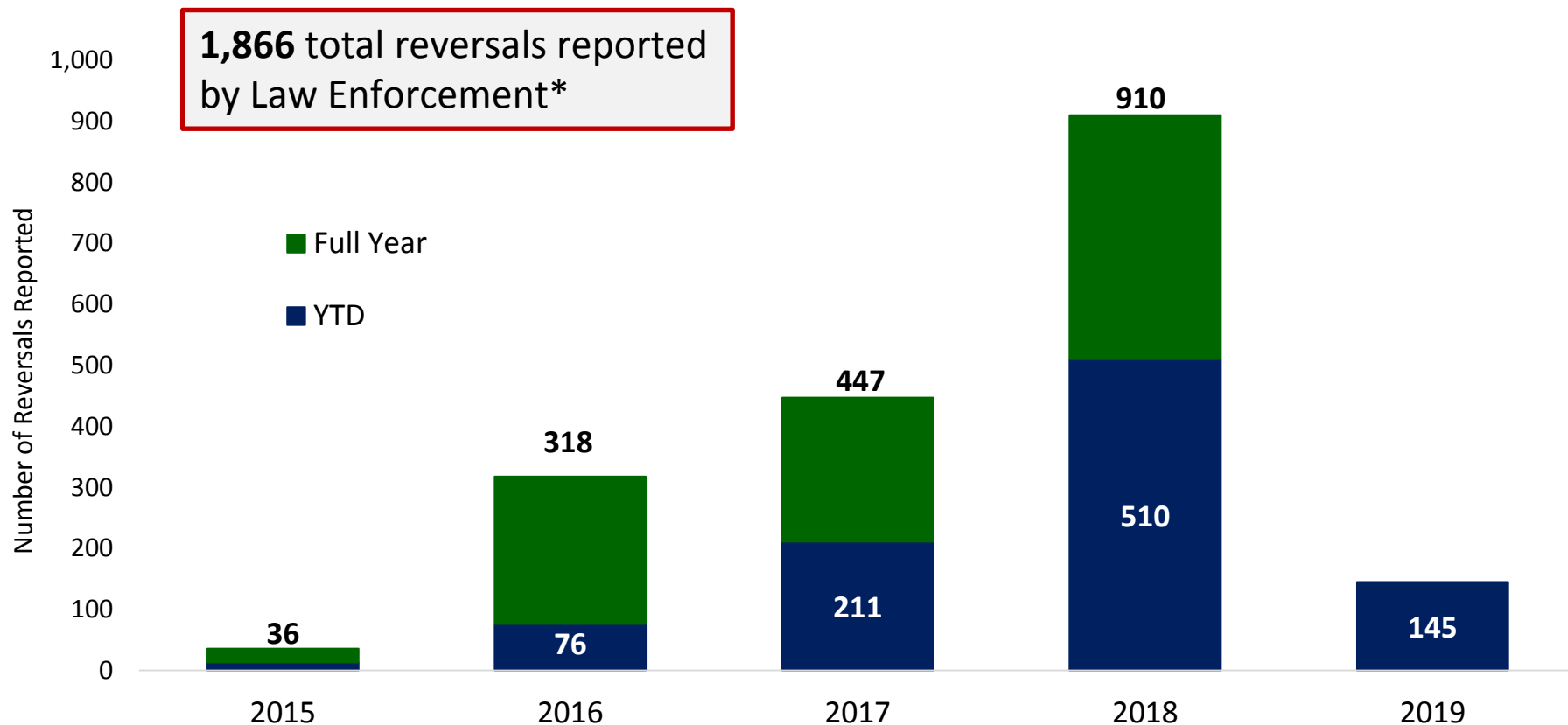
*As reported by the NC Harm Reduction Coalition.

For the full list of known Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit:

<http://www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/us-law-enforcement-who-carry-naloxone/>

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

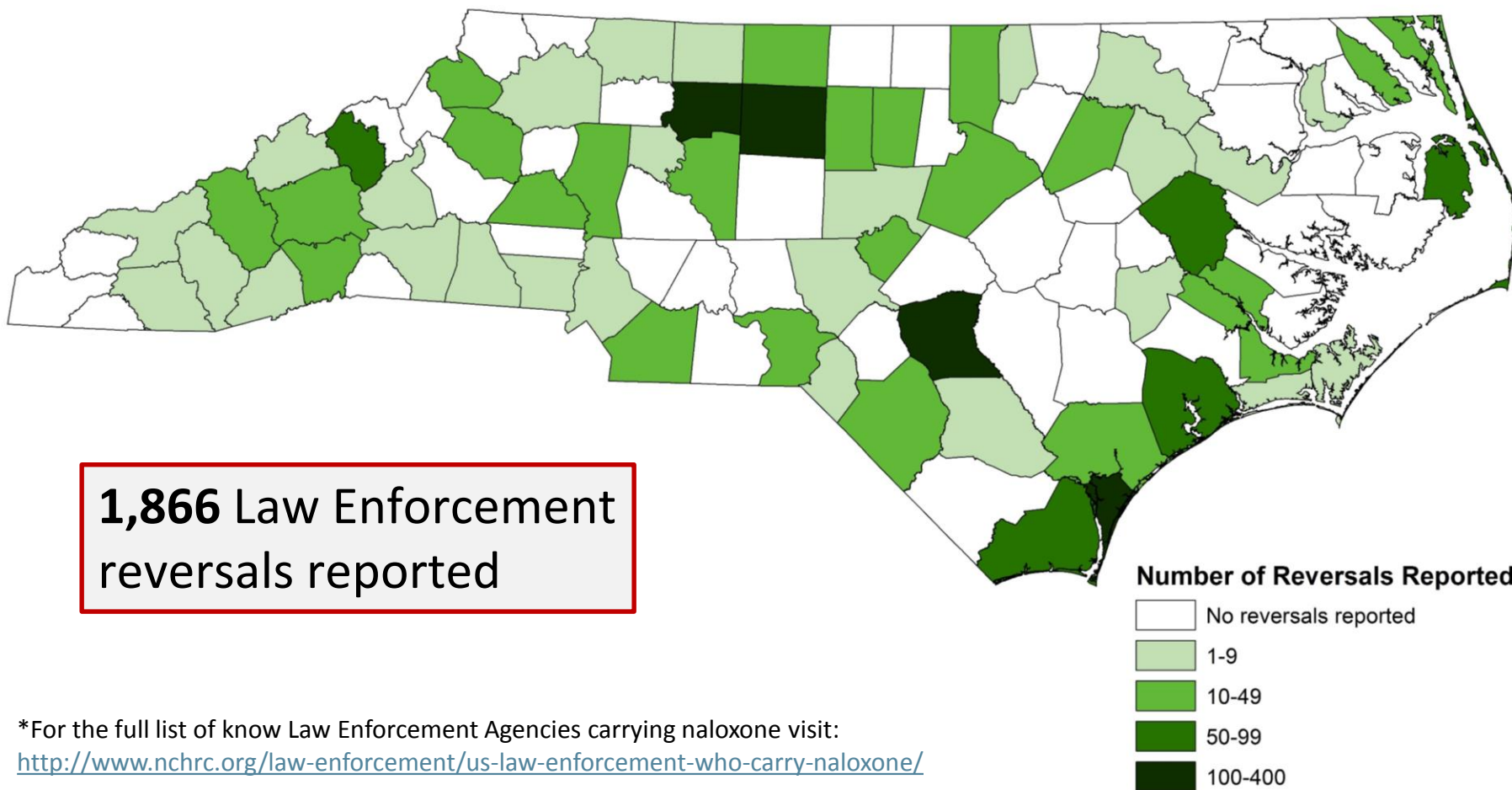
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies, 1/1/2015-6/30/2019



*20 reversals with an unknown date included in total. Reversals are based on date report is received, which may not reflect the date the reversal occurred.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition (NCHRC)
Analysis by Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

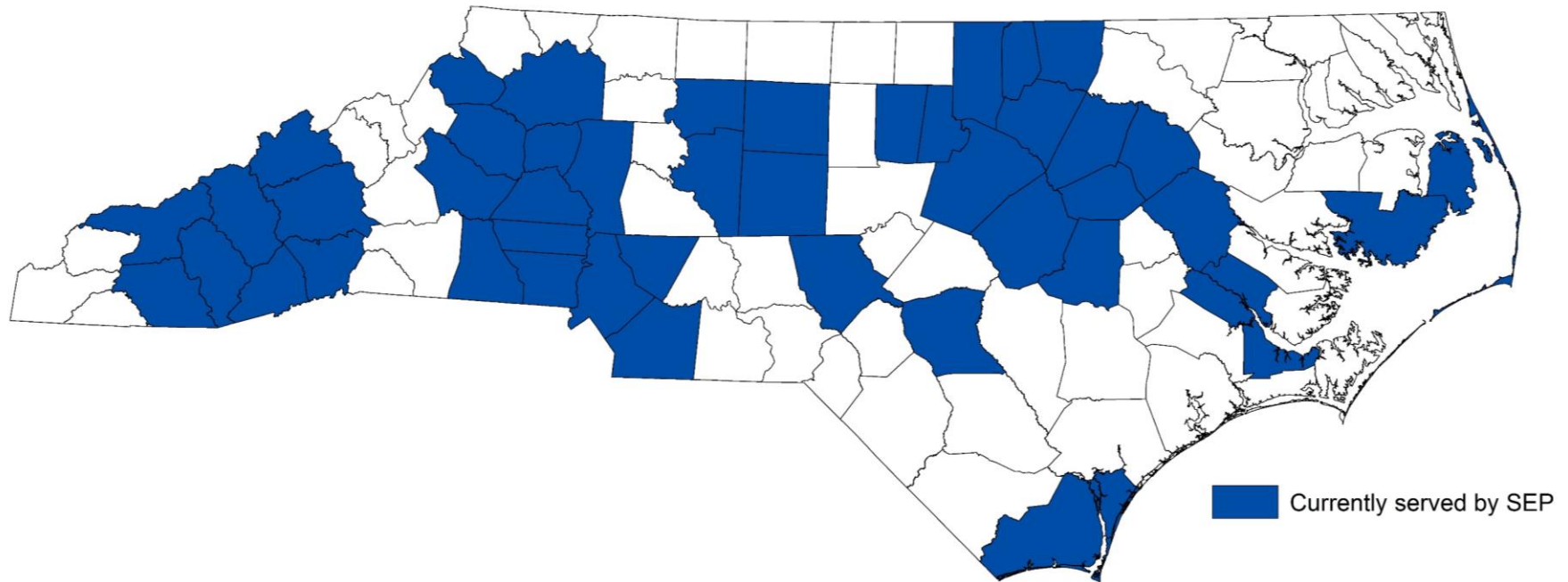
Opioid Overdose Reversals with Naloxone Reported by NC Law Enforcement Agencies*, 1/1/2015-6/30/2019



*For the full list of know Law Enforcement Agencies carrying naloxone visit:
<http://www.nchrc.org/law-enforcement/us-law-enforcement-who-carry-naloxone/>

Program & Policy Maps

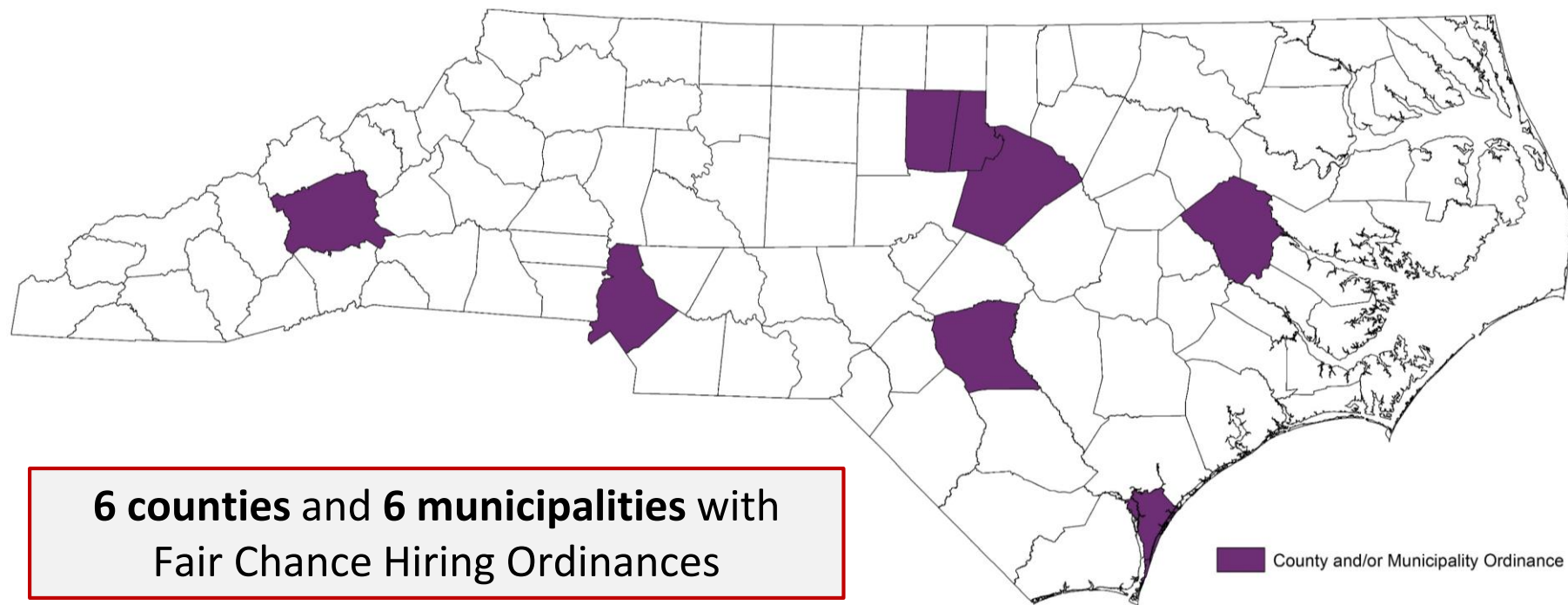
Counties currently served by Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) as of June 30, 2019



*There may be SEPs operating that are not represented on this map; in order to be counted as an active SEP, paperwork must be submitted to the NC Division of Public Health.

Source: North Carolina Division of Public Health,
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

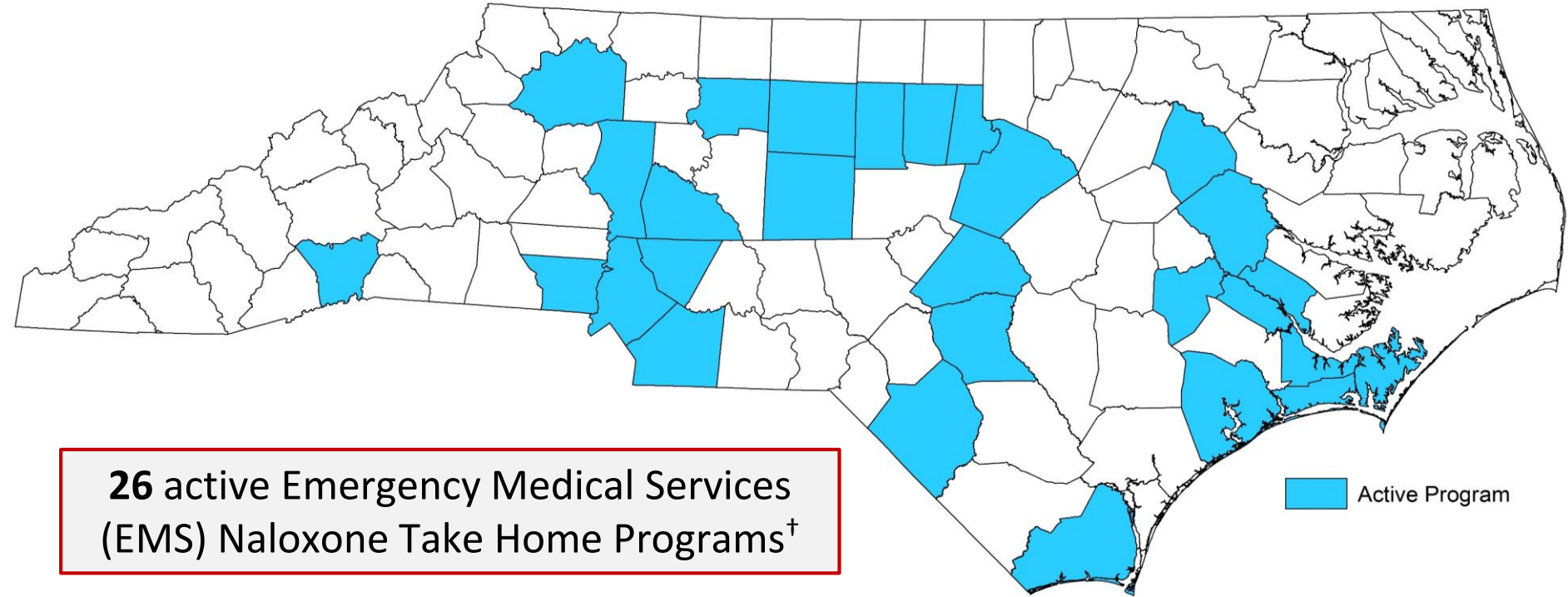
Counties with Fair Chance Hiring Ordinances* as of June 30, 2019



*Fair Chance Hiring policies, also known as Ban the Box, delay questions regarding a criminal record history until the applicant has first had a chance to show their qualifications and explain their criminal history to the employer.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Counties with EMS Naloxone Take Home Programs for PWUD* as of June 30, 2019

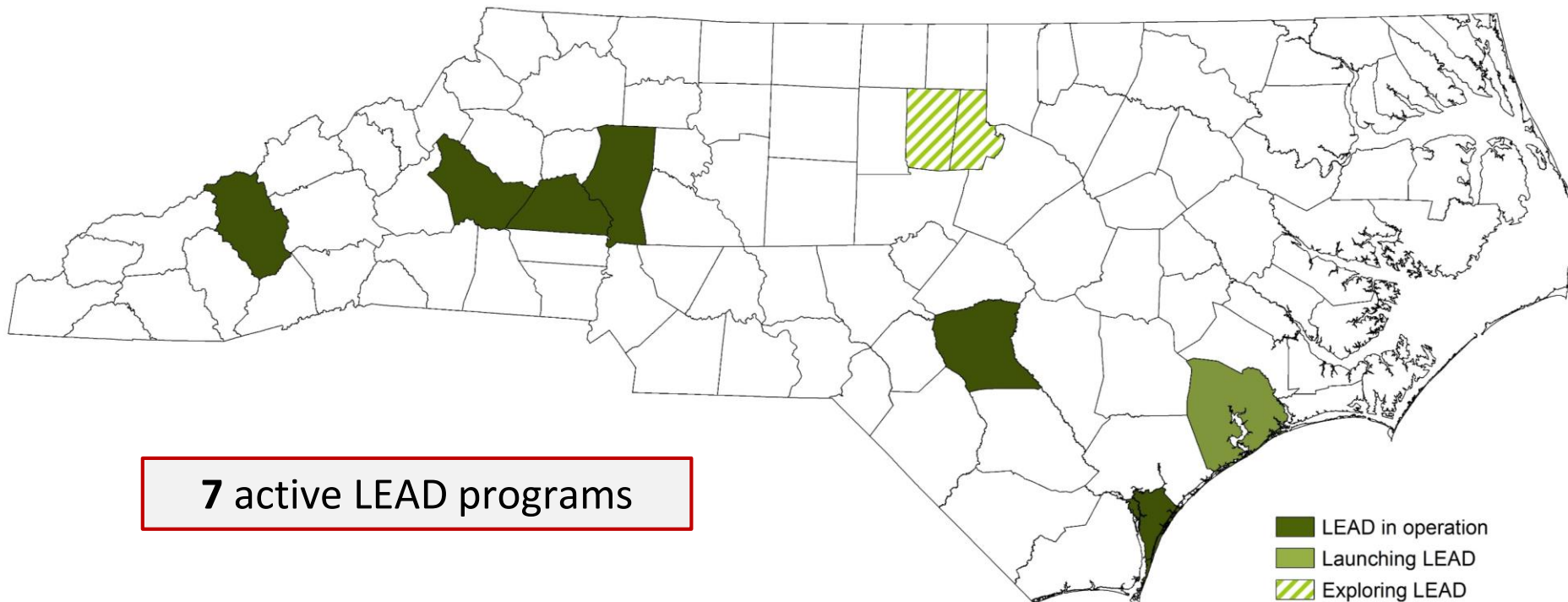


*Naloxone Take Home Programs provide naloxone to people who use drugs (PWUD) who refuse transport to the hospital after an overdose.

[†] 1 program covering the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribe

Source: The North Carolina Office of EMS (NC OEMS) and North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Counties with Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD)* as of June 30, 2019

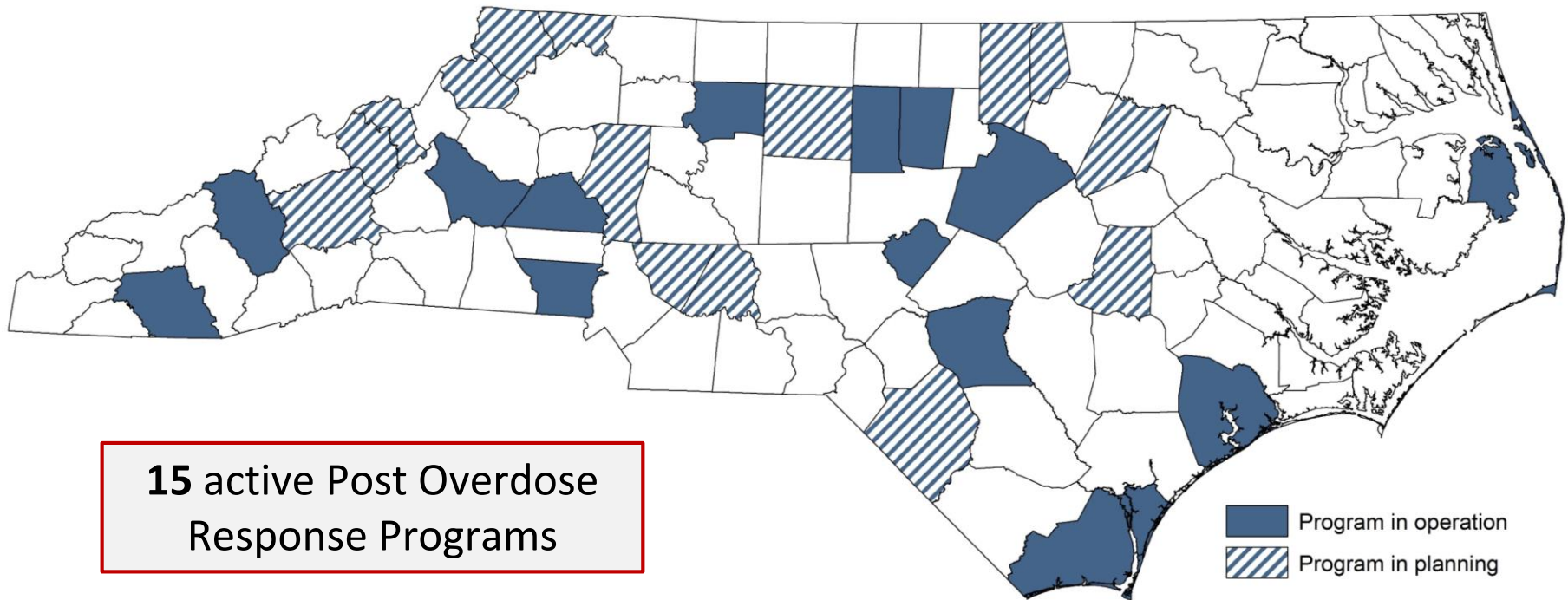


7 active LEAD programs

*LEAD is a pre-booking diversion program that allows Law Enforcement Officers to redirect low-level offenders engaged in drug or sex work activity to community-based programs and services, instead of jail and prosecution.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

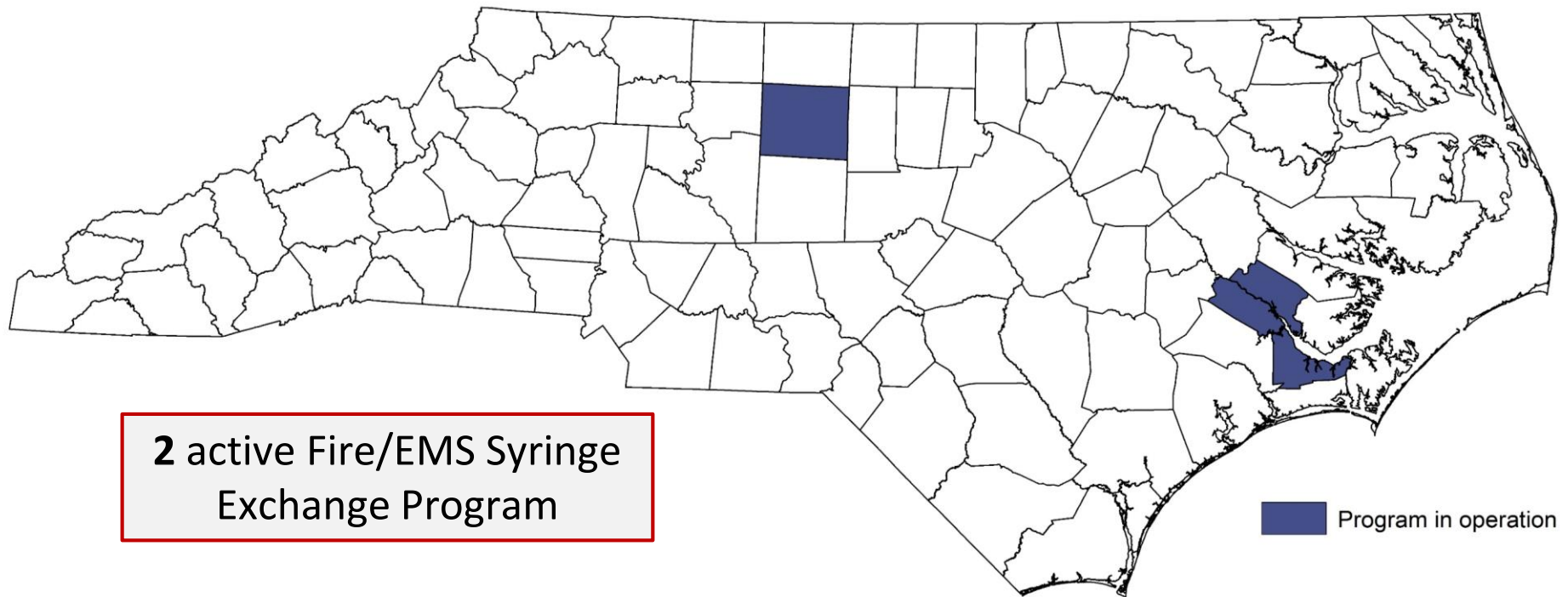
Counties with Post Overdose Response Programs* as of June 30, 2019



*The Post Overdose Response Programs (or Rapid Response Teams) offer support, recovery resources and links to substance use disorder treatment options, overdose prevention education, naloxone, case management, and referrals to syringe exchange programs.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

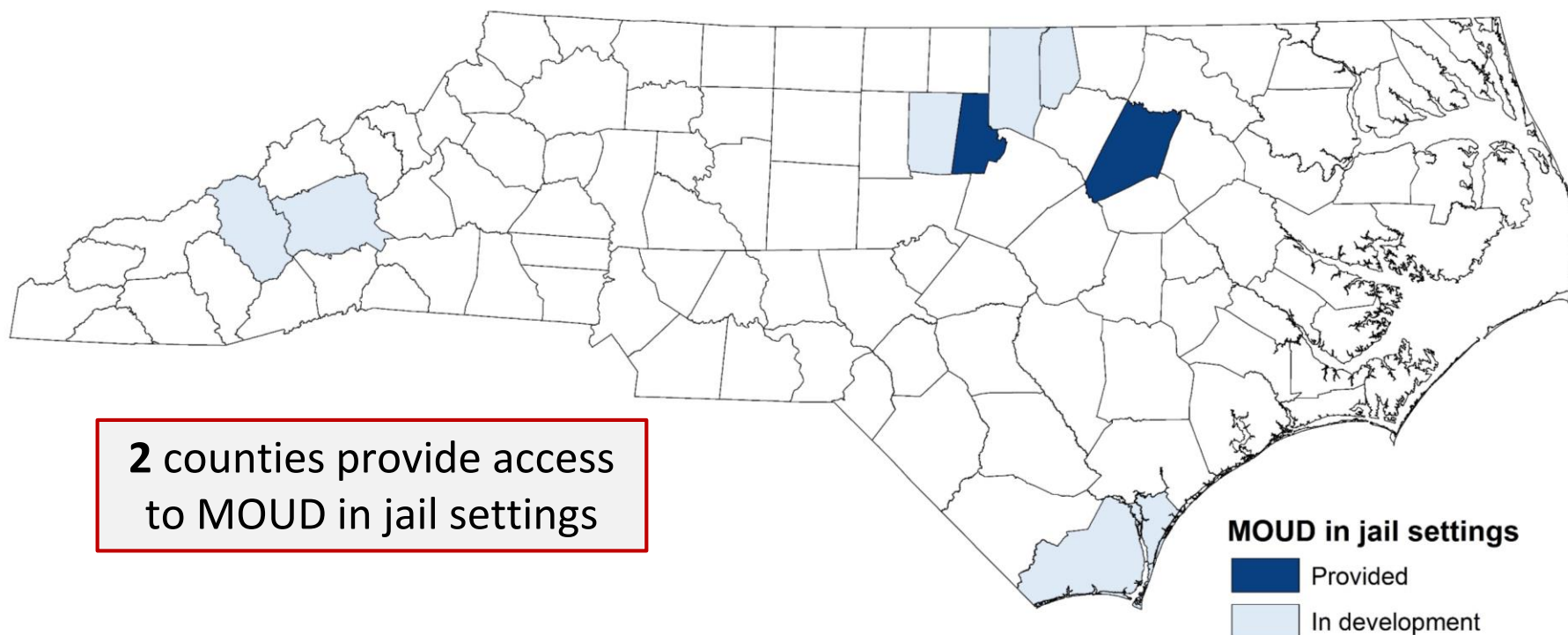
Counties with First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs as of June 30, 2019



*First Responder Syringe Exchange Programs (SEPs) are operated by Fire and/or EMS and provide naloxone, recovery resources, syringes, and sterile injection supplies to those who need these services.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit

Counties with Medications for Opioid Use Disorder* in Jail Settings as of June 30, 2019



*Providing access to Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) in jail settings can reduce overdose risk, post-incarceration illicit opioid use, criminal behavior, and infectious disease (e.g. HIV, HCV) risk behaviors.

Source: North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition
Analysis: Injury Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit